JULY 4, 1766. THE No 789.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, *April* 19.

IT is ſaid that commiſſions have been ſent over to North America, ſince the repeal of the Stamp Act, for building 4000 tuns of ſhipping, for the uſe of the merchants of this city.

From a town in the weſt, we hear that publick thanks have been returned in the pariſh church for the alteration of the Cider Bill.

There is a handſome medal ſtruck and diſtributed, about the ſize of a crown piece, on which is the head of Mr. Pitt with his name, and for the reverſe the following inſcription: *The man who, having ſaved the parent, pleaded with ſucceſs for her children.*

The fine ſtatue of Mr. Pitt, to be placed on the Guildhall at Cork, is now finiſhed by Mr. Wilton; the expenſe of it is 500l. The following is the inſcripton:

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT.
This ſtatue was erected by
The Corporation and Citizens of Cork,
As a laſting memorial of gratitude.
Anno 1766.
Nil oriturum alias nil ortum tale fatentes. Hor.

There is a report of an inſurrection, bordering upon open rebellion, amongſt the ſubjects of Spain in Mexico.

General Conway, and Mr. Dowdſewell, it is ſaid, are both indiſpoſed.

The affair of General Warrants is put off to next Tueſday.

The Honourable Houſe of Commons did not riſe until near 11 o'clock laſt night.

April 22. Saturday evening arrived a meſſenger from Falmouth, who came in the Liſbon packet, and brought an account that the Admiral Stevens packet was arrived there from India, with the news of Lord Clive's arrival at Bengal, in the Kent Indiaman, Captain Mills.

The Eaſt India Company have received advice that Lord Clive, on his arrival at Bengal, found every thing in great confuſion, occaſioned by the death of the Nabob; but, through his Lordſhip's influence, the Nabob's ſon was placed on the throne. That ſoon after a peace, greatly to the advantage of the Company, was concluded; and that every thing being quite ſettled, his Lordſhip would ſoon embark for England, his preſence being no longer required there.

The news from the Eaſt Indies is, in general, as important as can be conceived. The conſequences to the Company will be more than two millions ſterling per annum, beſides the greateſt friendſhip being eſtabliſhed. Very lucrative offers were made to Lord Clive, but refuſed; and the Great Mogul has conferred on him the title of firſt Omar of the empire, which is the greateſt honour that can be conferred there.

Since the above intelligence was received, ſeven meſſengers have been ſent to Holland; and India ſtock has riſen from 165 one half to 172 ready money, and 175 for the reſcounters.

Sunday publick prayers were put up at St. Sepulchre's church, and many other churches within this city and ſuburbs, imploring the Almighty God, in his great goodneſs and mercy, to have an ear to the cries of the poor, in regard to the high price of proviſions, &c.

By accounts from Newcaſtle, we hear that, on ſome quarrels that have lately ariſen, the pitmen have refuſed working, and that two or three collieries have already been left by the men.

It is ſaid that the Court of Spain has ſent two General Officers into Switzerland, to engage 13,000 of their troops into the Spaniſh ſervice immediately.

The friends of a late celebrated partiſan now begin to give out that the bill of outlawry will ſoon be reverſed in favour of that Gentleman's return to his native country.

April 24. His Majeſty's ſhip Argo is hourly expected from the Eaſt Indies, when the two payments of the Nabob's donation will be made to ſeveral perſons who were concerned in the late war in that country.

The Great Mogul has made Lord Clive a preſent of a diamond, ſaid to be worth 100,000l.

Yeſterday moſt of the Great Officers of State attended a Privy Council at St. James's.

April 26. According to private letters from Paris, it was reported that ſome attempts had been made to deſtroy a celebrated perſonage at Rome by poiſon, but that the affair was kept very ſecret.

The ſhip Lord Ligonier, Captain Davis, from Gambia, is arrived with deſpatches from Governour Debatt, of James fort, to the Government, giving an account of the great encroachments made by the French; they having erected ſeveral factories, and fortified them with cannon, contrary to treaty.

April 29. It is whiſpered that Sir Edward Hawke will ſhortly appear at the head of a great department.

Since the news of Lord Clive's ſucceſs reached Holland very large commiſſions have been received here from Amſterdam, for the purchaſe of property in the Eaſt India Company's funds.

By ſome letters received with the laſt advices from Bengal, we are informed that the annual ſum of two millions of money ſterling will be granted to the Honourable the Eaſt India company, in conſequence of which a large body of ſtanding forces is to be continually kept up, in order to protect the Nabob and his dominions in thoſe parts.

We are likewiſe informed that the Right Hon. Lord Clive will receive 50,000l. per annum for the ſervices lately done by his Lordſhip to the Hon. Eaſt India Company and his country, in the Eaſt Indies.

It is ſaid that with the dignity of firſt Omar of the empire of Indoſtan, with which the Great Mogul had inveſted Lord Clive, his Excellency was alſo preſented with a gold chain enriched with jewels, to the value of twenty five thouſand pounds.

It is ſaid that there has been more money made by buying and ſelling India ſtock, on the late good news from Lord Clive, than ever there was at any one time during the late war.

We are informed that the Pope's gallies will be employed this ſummer in carrying over the Biſhop of his church to Canada, whom he is ſaid to have obtained leave to ſend thither, together with a proper cargo of relicts, indulgences, and other Popiſh valuables.

Letters from Breſt mention that ſeveral regiments of French infantry were to be embarked on board ſome men of war, to aſſiſt the King of Spain's forces in reducing the Malcontents of Mexico to obedience.

It is expected that more Lame Ducks will waddle out of the Alley next month than have been known for many years paſt.

A great number of rings, ſet with the head of Mr. Pitt, it is ſaid, is intended to be ſent as preſents to ſome of the principal merchants in America, by their correſpondents in this city.

We hear that an extraordinary meſſenger arrived yeſterday from Lord George Lennox, at the Court of France, and that his Grace the Duke of Richmond will in a few days ſet out again for that kingdom.

Doctor Smollet, who for ſome time paſt has been thought in the greateſt danger, is at preſent ſo well recovered that he is preparing to ſet out for Harrowgate, from whence he propoſes going to Scotland to reſide.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, *October* 1, 1765.

"Soon after the meeting of the Select Committee, they thought it highly neceſſary to endeavour to reſtore a firm and laſting tranquillity, as ſoon as poſſible, to thoſe diſtracted countries, and thereby to revive the long drooping ſpirits of trade, and ſecure to the poor native his life and property, by putting the government under ſuch regulations as to prevent all future wars, rebellions, and oppreſſions, as far as human prudence could prevent and bind them. The Committee accordingly deputed, and gave full powers to Lord Clive and General Carnick to go up the country and eſtabliſh a peace with the King or Great Mogul, who was then with our army in Suja Dowla's dominions, near Benares. The peace that was happily concluded between the King, Suja Dowla (his Grand Viziar) and the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, among many other circumſtances, contains the following, viz. To reſtore to Suja Dowla all his dominions, on the terms of his paying the King a clear Royal revenue of one million two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling annually, and to allow the Engliſh Eaſt India Company an uninterrupted trade through them duty free. As the kingdom of Bengal, and its annexed provinces, uſed to pay to the throne, by way of Royal revenues, about the ſame ſum with the above ſtipulation made to the King, though the ſeveral deductions for the maintenance of officers, &c. on that account, reduced that ſum conſiderably; and as the Nabobs of Bengal have thrown off their allegiance to the throne, and payed no Royal rents ſince the invaſion of the famous Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan, into this empire, in the year 1738 and 1739, who took the capital of Dehli, and the Great Mogul priſoner; ſince then neither Bengal, nor any of the more diſtant provinces, have paid any revenues to the throne: The King, therefore, willing to recover the right of theſe from Bengal, agreed with Lord Clive to inveſt the Engliſh Eaſt India Company with full power, right, and authority, to collect the ancient Royal rent of theſe countries for themſelves, on condition of their duly paying to him therefrom the clear ſum of three hundred and twenty thouſand pounds ſterling annually; the overplus ariſing from thoſe countries to be the Company's property, which will amount to about twice as much more, clear of all charges.

"To which is to be added, that the King having made the Company his Royal tenants, or perpetual landholders, of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, which was the rank and privilege inveſted heretofore in the Nabobs of Bengal, but not to exclude the Nabob entirely from the poſſeſſion of his anceſtors, the Eaſt India Company have engaged to pay him annually 700,000l. ſterling out of theſe revenues, for the ſupport of his dignity, and ſome troops; ſo that now, both the power and vitals of this government being inveſted in the hands of the Company only, neither the preſent, nor any future Nabob of theſe provinces, can, if they would, interrupt, or be oppreſſive to the eſtabliſhed government; for the beſt of them, when they have it in their power, are not to be truſted; and the Company muſt be at the expenſe of keeping a good ſtanding army here, both to awe our neighbours into peace and quietneſs, and to repel any foreign power, whether Europeans or others, whoſe jealouſy or avarice our great acquiſitions may excite to invade us.

"Beſides theſe extraordinary grants from the King, Lord Clive has alſo engaged him to make over to the Company lands on the coaſt of Coromandel, about Maſſulapatnam and other places, where the French had ſome years ago very opulent poſſeſſions, to be now under the Preſidency of Madras, of value equal to what his Lordſhip has obtained for the Company in Bengal; the whole amounting to three millions of pounds ſterling annually. Glorious acquiſitions ſurely! for, as to the grants heretofore obtained by Mr. ----, which its ſupporters in Europe made ſuch prodigious boaſt of, they did not exceed 600,000l. annually, more than what was yearly eat up by our very great military expenſe in the war: So that, in reality, the Company were not a ſhilling gainers in the year's end; not to conſider that thoſe lands were the purchaſe of the treaty made with Coſſim Aly Cawn in 1760, to ſupplant him in the Nabobſhip, which ſubſequently brought the Company's affairs, in theſe parts, to the very brink of ruin, by the furious war that ſucceeded, and the bloody maſſacre of too many of our brave countrymen.

"Our preſent opulent acquiſitions will not only pay off all the neceſſary charges of government, both civil and military, at the three Preſidencies of Bengal, Madraſs, and Bombay, but alſo furniſh money ſufficient to provide the annual inveſtments of the different Indian goods that may be wanted for all the ſhips that the Company yearly ſends to this part of the world, as well as ſufficient to ſupply the exigencies of the Company to the China markets, inſtead of their being neceſſitated to ſend out, as heretofore, large ſums of money, or bullion, part for India, but the greater part to purchaſe the commodities of that ingenious and politick people; ſo that now the article of the exportation of ſo much ready ſpecie, which has been ſo grating to the nation, will be hereby entirely removed; and in lieu of it, nothing but the manufactures of our own country need be ſhipped off for the Eaſt Indies, for which the Company will receive their uſual full cargoes of all the rich Indian and China commodities in return."

The laſt advices from Copenhagen import that beſides the marriage of the Princeſs, eldeſt daughter of the late King of Denmark, to the Prince Royal of Sweden, there is another marriage on the tapis between the Princeſs Louiſa, the youngeſt daughter of the late deceaſed Monarch, and a powerful Prince of Germany.

ST. JAMES's, *April* 22. The ratifications of a convention for the final adjuſtment of the Canada bills were this day exchanged with his Excellency the Count de Guerchy, Ambaſſadour from the Moſt Chriſtian King.

NEW YORK, *June* 12.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the publick that Mr. Nicholas Ray, of London, has given one hundred pounds to the Society for encouragement of Arts, Agriculture, &c. of this city and province. Such benefactions promiſe ſtability to our infant undertaking.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 19.

Since our laſt arrived here the brig Hannah, Captain Styles, by whom, as well as by Capt. Roſs, came ſundry letters, many of which we have ſeen; but as the following letters, many of which contain the moſt particular account of that melancholy fire, we have thought fit to inſert them as we received them.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, *dated May* 16, 1766.

"By the time this comes to hand I make no doubt you will hear of the melancholy deſtruction of the town, therefore will firſt acquaint you that our houſe is ſafe, and all to windward of the Stepping Stones. After having the pleaſure of acquainting you with this, I will (as well as the preſent confuſion will allow me) give you a narration of the particulars. The fire broke out at the houſe above the Attorney General's, in High ſtreet, about 11 o'clock at night of the 14th of May, and in two hours all Broad ſtreet was in flames, and all is conſumed between Jew ſtreet and right weſtward down to the Wharf, the houſe Mr. Perry lives in, and Allmit's tavern, excepted. It is impoſſible to give you an account at preſent of the dreadful conſequences of this mournful event; the fire ſpread itſelf with ſuch rapidity that few had time to ſave their wearing apparel. Had I not made a ſtrong puſh at the Cage with the crews of ſome veſſels we have in bay, and blown up our ſtore next the Attorney General's, our end of the town muſt inevitably have gone. We have received a large ſum for the poor diſtreſſed people, who are now ſtarving in the fields for want of ſupport, and I have been all this day buſied in diſtributing proviſions to them for their immediate ſupport. We are forming an aſſociation for the general credit of the iſland, in order to purchaſe up the proviſions for the people, that they may not be impoſed on. We mean to give a profitable and reaſonable price for every thing that gives, but at the ſame time would put it out of the powe unthinking and unreaſonable people to exact on the poor unhappy ſufferers."

Another letter of the 20th, from the ſame houſe, mentions, "That there were 418 principal houſes (excluſive of ſtores and huts) conſumed, the annual rents of which amounted, by the church books, to 15,442 l. and that the whole loſs ſuſtained is eſtimated at 500,000 l. Our Aſſembly and Council are now ſitting; and a committee of both Houſes is appointed ro conſider of our unhappy ſituation, and to fall upon ſome proper and regular manner of rebuilding our deſtroyed town, as well as to aſſiſt the many poor diſtreſſed families, who have neither a hut to put their heads in, nor a mouthful of victuals to ſupply their preſent neceſſities, except what we now diſtribute to them."

Extract of another letter, dated May 23.

"By an eſtimate juſt made, there appears to be 440 houſes burnt, the annual rents of which amounted to 26,422 l."

Extract of another, May 24.

"I have only juſt time by this conveyance to inform you of a dreadful fire that broke out in this town the 14th inſtant, at 11 o'clock at night, at a ſtore in High ſtreet, by the neglect of a young man, who fell aſleep with a candle burning, which ſet fire to a parcel of cotton, and ſpread with ſuch impetuoſity that, notwithſtanding many houſes were blown up, and every thing done to ſtop its progreſs (that the irregularity of the town would admit of) in about ſeven hours 440 houſes were deſtroyed, ſituate in the richeſt part of the town, and large quantities of ſugar, rum, cotton, ginger, proviſions, dry goods, lumber, houſehold furniture, &c. I ſuppoſe the amount of the whole loſs ſuſtained by this terrible fire is not leſs than 300,000 l. currency; many families are ruined by it, and all buſineſs at preſent in great diſorder. Captain David Frearſon, who kept the ſtore where the fire began, could not find his way out of the houſe, and periſhed in the flames; it is ſuppoſed he did not awake until the fire reached his chamber; his cries were heard for ſome time, but none could aſſiſt him. He and poor Mr. Leacock, whom no doubt you knew in Philadelphia, were the only perſons that were killed by the fire. Handſome contributions have been raiſed among ourſelves for the immediate relief of the poor unhappy ſufferers, and our Legiſlature are doing every thing that they can to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the place, and to prevent the like calamity for the future. The town will be rebuilt on a regular plan, and fire companies properly eſtabliſhed."

Sunday laſt arrived here Capt. Marſhall from Antigua, by whom we learn that Fort Royal, in Martinico, was, on the 19th of of May, deſtroyed by fire; that General Thomas had ſailed from Antigua for England, and that Admiral Watſon was hourly expected, part of his fleet being arrived, to relieve Admiral Tyrrel on that ſtation.

Monday evening laſt we had here a heavy ſhower of rain, attended with hard thunder and lightning, which ſtruck a houſe in Second ſtreet, near Race ſtreet, damaged the houſe and ſome of the furniture, but happilp no perſons were hurt.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4.

Arrived in James river, from London, the Ranger, Capt. Wylie. Doctor Arthur Lee came paſſenger in ſaid veſſel, who we hear intends reſiding in this city.

A letter from London, dated April 16th, ſays: "We "are cloſely engaged upon the commercial regulations. "Mr. Pitt is ſtrong againſt the free port, but approves of "the other regulations."

At Newtown, in Princeſs Anne county, on Thurſday the 26th of June, the principal Gentlemen, moved by a due ſenſe of loyalty and gratitude to the beſt of Monarchs, the father and redreſſer of his people, celebrated their joy on the happy repeal of the Stamp Act, by reparing to the Riſing Sun tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided; after which the following toaſts were drunk, viz. The King. The Queen. The Prince of Wales and Royal Family. The Parliament of Great Britain. The Colony of Virginia. The Governour, Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives. May the preſent happy unanimity between Great Britain and her colonies ever ſubſiſt. Lord Camden. Mr. Pitt. General Conway. General Howard. Colonel Barre. Perpetual diſappointments to the enemies of America. Trade and Navigation. The County of Princeſs Anne. The evening concluded with an elegant ball, at which was preſent a numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen, who made a genteel appearance; and in every face appeared demonſtrations of loyalty, and joy, on the happy occaſion.

This day was executed at the gallows near this city, purſuant to his ſentence, Patrick O'Bryan, from Prince William, for felony.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 3, 1766.

WHEREAS the admitting Colonel CHISWELL to bail is much cenſured by many people, I hear, and an anonymous publication in the Gazette before laſt ſhows the warm zeal of the author againſt it; for publick information, and to remove the bad impreſſion it may make on ſome, for want of a true knowledge of the motives that prevailed on the Judges of the General Court to take that unuſual ſtep, I do hereby certify that it was not done without firſt having it under the hands of three eminent Lawyers of the Court that it was lawful for us to do it; nor, as to the expediency, was it done until two depoſitions were taken before us, by which it appeared that though it was a moſt unhappy drunken affair, and very culpable, yet there was no malice prepenſe, but a long intimate friendſhip between them; that the firſt aſſault was from the deceaſed, who threw a glaſs of wine in Colonel Chiſwell's face, both much in liquor, which was returned with the bowl of punch, and ſo aſſaults on both ſides were reiterated until Routlidge took up a chair to knock Chiſwell down, on which he ſent his man for his ſword; but when brought to him naked, he got his back to the wall, and ſtood on his defence, pointing it out, and calling ſeveral times to take Routlidge out of the room; that accordingly one was carrying him out of the room, and at the ſame time two men ſeized Chiſwell's ſword arm, and held it ſo ſtrongly that it was impoſſible for him to puſh forward; that Routlidge broke from the man that was carrying him out, and ruſhed ſuddenly back, the candles being then out, and to all appearance ruſhed upon the ſword that was pointed out. How this unhappy affair may appear upon the trial, I cannot ſay; but, upon the whole, we were induced to think, from the opinions and facts laid before us, that his caſe was bailable; and having that ſatisfaction as to the legality and propriety of it, we did, on four worthy Gentlemen entering into a recogniſance with him before us, he in 2000 l. and they in 1000 l. each, admit him to bail.

Waving the dignity of our ſtations, which to ſome perhaps might ſeem to forbid this popular addreſs, it can, I think, ill become no man to remove publick miſapprehenſions; and ſo leave it.

JOHN BLAIR.

To the PRINTER.

IT is reported a petition to his Honour the Governour is handed about, for calling the General Aſſembly in July; the reaſon given in that petition, as I am informed, is to addreſs his Majeſty upon the repeal of the Stamp Act. It is certainly the duty of the General Aſſembly to addreſs our Sovereign, upon every proper occaſion; but cannot ſuch an addreſs be made three or four months hence, with as much propriety as in July? The Aſſembly is prorogued to the firſt Thurſday in September; and as no notice is given in the proclamation that it is to meet at that time for the deſpatch of publick buſineſs, according to the uſual courſe, it is taken for granted that it will be further prorogued. Intermediate ſeſſions ought never to be called, but in caſes of the greateſt exigency; as many inconveniences may ariſe, from the Burgeſſes not having timely notice to attend their duty in the Houſe: Meaſures may be carried, by a few, which might not be agreed to if all the members were preſent; and other meaſures may be loſt, or *new* modelled, ſo as to deſtroy their effects, which might paſs by a great majority, in their original ſtate, if the Houſe was full. I believe inſtances of this ſort have happened. But this is not all: We are told in the publick papers that many bills in favour of the commercial intereſt of the American colonies are under the conſideration of Parliament. What hath been the fate of thoſe bills we cannot certainly know until ſome months after the Parliament breaks up, which it is ſaid will not be before the firſt week in July. Now is it not better to wait until the latter end of October, when we may expect to know the whole proceedings of the Parliament relative to America, than to enter into a partial conſideration of what they have already done for us? In my opinion, an addreſs at that time will be more proper than in July. The General Aſſembly, if it meets the laſt week in October, will have time enough to addreſs the Throne or Parliament, if they think proper, long before the riſing of the next Parliament; and it will be to no purpoſe to addreſs ſooner. Indeed I have ever thought it wrong to ſet forth any *ſpecial* cauſe in a petition to the Governour for calling the Aſſembly: The Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes are truſtees of the people, and ought to be free and diſengaged upon every queſtion brought before them; but if a petition to the Governour contains any *ſpecial* matter as an inducement for him to call the Aſſembly, the Gentlemen concerned in ſuch petition may think themſelves under an obligation to ſupport it even though they ſhould be convinced of its impropriety. But there is another reaſon againſt the Aſſembly's meeting in July: The preſent year's taxes will not be paid into the Treaſury before October. If the Aſſembly meets in July, theſe taxes cannot be carried to the publick credit in the Treaſurer's accounts, and muſt remain in his hands until the ſucceeding Aſſembly, unleſs particular proviſion is made to prevent it; but if it meets in the beginning of the winter, the Treaſurer muſt charge himſelf with the produce of theſe taxes in his account to be laid before the Aſſembly at that time, whereby a full ſtate of the Treaſury will be known to the end of this year, and the whole produce of the funds may be applied to their proper uſes under the immediate direction of the Aſſembly, which I conceive will be an advantage to the publick credit. Beſides, it is aſſerted by many Gentlemen that propoſitions will be made to the next Aſſembly for the publick benefit, ſome of which depend ſo much upon the ſtate of the Treaſury that if it is not fully known they cannot be carried into execution though they ſhould be approved of. I will by no means inſinuate that particular deſigns are hid under the cloak of addreſſing his Majeſty: I do not believe the Gentlemen who I underſtand are the chief promoters of the petition are capable of ſuch deſigns, but they may be aſſured inſinuations of this ſort have been flung out by ſome people.

Mr. PRINTER.

MANY well-wiſhers to the publick were lately much alarmed at a very unuſual petition addreſſed to the Gbvernour, deſigned to be ſubſcribed by the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and handed about among them for that purpoſe; the prayer of which was, that the Aſſembly might be convened earlier than his Honour, with the advice of his eſtabliſhed Council, had propoſed. The chief argument, as nearly as I can recollect, was, that ſome of the Powers of Europe had conceived great expectations from the late *really honourable* behaviour of the colonies, and their *ſuppoſed diſaffection* to Great Britain, and that therefore it was highly neceſſary to ſeize the earlieſt opportunity of addreſſing his Majeſty on the occaſion of his gracious concurrence in the repeal of the Stamp Act, in ſuch terms as muſt convince all Europe that the natural tie between Great Britain and her colonies is not at all looſened, and that their intereſts are more cloſely cemented than their common enemies may have imagined.

Deſigns which cannot conveniently be avowed will never want a plauſible pretext. But, to purſue the very reaſoning of the petition itſelf, let me aſk what foundation had ever the enemies of the Mother Country to expect any advantage from her late relative ſituation with her colonies. What was the nature of th diſſention? What the cauſe of their mutual jealouſies? Are they not all removed by the very act of Parliament which was to afford a ſubject for the addreſs? What unfavourable impreſſions can now dwell in the minds of our fellow citizens in Europe, when thoſe great patriots, who generouſly interpoſed their influence in favour of America and freedom, have engaged their honour (never yet ſullied, and in which their country will ever confide) for the propriety of our conduct? If it could even be ſuppoſed that theſe were not ſufficient to extinguiſh the moſt ſettled jealouſy, if ſtill ſhe caſt an oblique eye upon this part of the globe, ſuſpiciouſly obſerving our conduct, if we ourſelves muſt give the expected proof of our affection, what has not been already done that could poſſibly make the propoſed addreſs but a formal piece of tautology? I would not be underſtood to mean that ſuch an addreſs ought to be altogether omitted; I know it will be very right, at a proper ſeaſon; I only contend that it cannot be neceſſary in order to remove any bad opinion of our temper, as the petition further ſuppoſes, unleſs a non-entity may be removed. Let the petitioners ſay what thoſe unfavourable impreſſions are which ſtill ſubſiſt, and point out any one diſadvantage they are of to us, in any of our connexions with our Parent Country. Hitherto we ſee no proper occaſion to preſent ſuch a petition. But is there no objection againſt it? The Governour by his proclamation has told us that he ſees no occaſion of the General Aſſembly's meeting at the time they before ſtood prorogued to, and therefore ſtill prorogues it until the firſt Thurſday in September next; and it is highly preſumable, if Gentlemen would leave him to his own prudence and the advice of his Council, and not take upon them, merely as individual Members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes unaſſembled, to cenſure that prudence and that counſel, there would not be any occaſion ſeen of its meeting before November. I aſk whether this is not an inſult upon Government, and whether it is not eſtabliſhing a precedent that may become extremely inconvenient, and prove productive of much faction and diſpute? Were it not for this, I believe a much more reſpectable counter-petition might have been preſented, to pray his Honour would be pleaſed to indulge the dictates of his own diſcretion, and to ſee with no other eyes than his own, and what our conſtitution has provided for him. The Gentlemen petitioners (thoſe at leaſt who planned this precedent; for perhaps, like moſt other petitions, ſome may have ſigned it merely from complaiſance, and a yielding diſpoſition) will give me leave to remember, upon this occaſion, that at the time when publick notice was given of the intended time and place of a late reſpectable congreſs of Deputies or Commiſſioners from the ſeveral General Aſſemblies upon this continent, many worthy patriots ſaw with concern that the Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's ancient colony, that had the honour of taking the lead in the late never to be forgotten aſſertions of our rights and liberties, as Engliſhmen, would not meet early enough to have an opportunity of joining in the patriotick and yet dutiful purpoſes of that invitation. What part, Gentlemen, did you *then* take? The importance of that juncture (if any thing could) might perhaps have juſtified a ſtep of the ſame nature with what you are now taking. Did you *then* petition, Gentlemen? Did you *then* preſume, as you do now, to direct the counſels of the nation? Or did you, conſcious of your duty, ſtand at a reſpectful diſtance, and leave thoſe juſtly placed at the helm to ſteer their own courſe? When certain principles are avowed as motives of conduct, upon an occaſion of leſs moment, and yet have had no ſort of effect at a time when they might have operated with ſo much more importance, will not men be apt to ſuſpect they are held up as a cover to ſome other motives? I might be more particular, I might point plainly at the cloven foot, if it were not too obvious upon the leaſt reflexion on the preſent ſituation of affairs, and what effect the early or late meeting of the General Aſſembly would have on the intereſts of certain parties lately formed, and daily gathering ſtrength; but which, as a friend to my country, I heartily wiſh will ſoon be drowned, in a happy ſettlement of publick affairs, from an impartial attention to the true intereſts of the colony.

An UNBIASSED VIRGINIAN.

The GENTLEMAN'S AVERSION. *A Riddle.*

THERE's a being in nature as light as a feather,
As fickle as wind, as inconſtant as weather;
Now humble, then proud, now ſweet, and then ſour,
Never wears the ſame humour or conduct an hour:
'Tis a lion, a lamb, an eagle, a dove,
All tameneſs, all fierceneſs, all hate, or all love;
It can ſwear and proteſt, but its oaths are ſo frail
That he who relies on't takes an eel by the tail.
Should a modern coquette unriddle my riddle,
She may toſs up her noſe and kiſs my bumfiddle.

☞ VIRGINIENSIS will have a place in our next, as well as The Firſt Pſalm paraphraſed.

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 2, 1766.

HAVING, ſince my former advertiſement, which I am ſorry to find has produced very little good effect, examined into the ſtate of the Treaſury, I think it neceſſary to be more particular. I muſt firſt deſire the favour of Gentlemen to be a little more regular in returning the proper liſts to the Office, as, without them, it will not be in my power to ſtate the publick accounts diſtinctly, nor to ſettle with the ſeveral Sheriffs. Beſides the very large arrears, ſome of many years ſtanding, which are due for land and poll taxes, the taxes upon wheel carriages, writs and ordinary licenſes, and the duties upon tobacco, I obſerve that many Sheriffs have not made up their accounts of the publick tobacco, which was levied to diſcharge the militia claims and other publick debts and which ought by law to have been paid into the Treaſury laſt *October*; neither have many of them returned bonds for ſuch part of the tobacco as was ſold upon credit according to the directions of the act of Aſſembly; and, of thoſe bonds, which have been returned, many remain in the Office ſtill unſatisfied. Obſerving that the buſineſs of the Treaſury has been a good deal perplexed as well for want of the Sheriffs and Inſpectors accounts being properly made up and returned to the Office in due time, as by their making only partial payments and theſe through many different hands, without diſtinguiſhing to what particular accounts they are to be applied to the credit of, I ſhould eſteem it even as a favour if they would be more regular and exact in theſe reſpects for the future. If the Gentlemen, High Sheriffs, would be pleaſed to ſettle the accounts for their whole counties with their ſeveral Under Sheriffs and return them altogether to the Office by the times preſcribed by law, it would ſave them, as well as the Treaſurer a vaſt deal of trouble and be a great means of preventing miſtakes and avoiding much confuſion in the buſineſs. I find that ſeveral judgments have been obtained in the General Court againſt different Sheriffs; ſome for the balances due, parts of which are ſtill unpaid; others for the penalties of their bonds, where no accounts were returned, ſome of which are ſtill unſettled; and I alſo obſerve that ſome Sheriffs are in arrear for the depoſitums remaining in their hands. What is the Treaſurer to do in ſuch a ſituation? His duty, as well as that of all other Officers, is plainly pointed out by law. I am ſure it is far from my intention or inclination to give the leaſt unneceſſary trouble or uneaſineſs to any one concerned and I can ſay, with great truth, that the utmoſt of my wiſh is to approve my conduct to thoſe to whom I am accountable.

RO. C. NICHOLAS,
TREASURER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, or they may expect that ſuits will be commenced againſt them forthwith.

BENJAMIN WALLER.
THOMAS EVERARD.

IT is again requeſted of thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of JOSEPH ROYLE, deceaſed, and Company, to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, the executors of *William Hunter* and *Joſeph Royle* being under an abſolute neceſſity of having the affairs of the ſaid concern ſettled with all expedition.

On Thurſday *the 17th of* July *will be ſold at the ſubſcriber's in* Norfolk, *at publick vendue*,

A Very conſiderable quantity of *German* white LINEN. Any perſon purchaſing above twenty pounds value will be entitled to credit until *December* next, they giving bond and ſecurity, if required,

to 2 THOMAS HEPBURN.

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the 14th of* Auguſt, *at the late dwelling-houſe of Doctor* Alexander Jameſon, *deceaſed, in* Blandford, PRINCE GEORGE *county*,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Doctor *Alexander Jameſon*, conſiſting of great variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture, horſes, cattle, medicines (in which are included a freſh aſſortment juſt imported in the *Commerce*, Capt. *Fearon*, from *London*, and never opened) and inſtruments, with all his library of books on various branches of literature, with ſundry Negroes. Alſo to be ſold, or rented, all the houſes and lots belonging to the ſaid eſtate, in the town of *Blandford*.

Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above five pounds, on giving bond and ſecurity to the executor; and all bonds to bear intereſt from the date, that are not diſcharged by the General Court in *October* 1767.

All perſons who have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to give them in as ſoon as poſſible, and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances, or give bonds for the ſame. Thoſe who neglect this notice may depend on being ſued.

John Farquharſon will attend in *Blandford* to take bonds, and all payments made to him will be allowed in diſcount, on producing his receipts.

THOMAS YUILLE, Executor.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED, *with or without* NEGROES,

A NEW SAW MILL, 64 feet long, with two ſaws, 25 miles from *Edenton*, on *Chowan* river, where any veſſel may take in her load within half a mile of the mill dam, and go to the dam with 7 feet; alſo 640 acres of land, a ſmall plantation cleared on the river ſide, a houſe 27 by 17, two ſtories high, one brick chimney, and a very fine young orchard. Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe, or rent, may know the terms by applying to the owner in *Edenton*. CULLEN POLLOK.

To be ſold at *Halifax* Superiour Court, *September* 1ſt, twenty choice country born SLAVES, for ſix months credit, giving bond and judgment, with ſecurity if required. CULLEN POLLOK.

To be SOLD at *the* PRINTING OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURG,

SERMONS on the moſt uſeful and important ſubjects, adapted to the family and cloſet. By the Rev. *Samuel Davies*, A. M. late Preſident of the College at *Princetown* in *New Jerſey*.

And to be SOLD *at Mr.* HOLT's *ſtore, next door to the Printing Office*, Williamſburg,

THE Nature and Neceſſity of REGENERATION, conſidered in a diſcourſe delivered at *Williamſburg*, in *Virginia*; with a dedication to the Epiſcopal Church in that city, containing an apology for Preſbyterians. By CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH, *A. M.*

PETERSBURG, JUNE 25, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony in a ſhort time, deſires all perſons indebted by bond, bill, or account, to Meſſ. *Buchanan* and *Simſon*, and *Neil Buchanan*, jun. merchants in *Glaſgow*, in their ſtore in *Peterſburg*, formerly kept by *Neil Buchanan*, jun. immediately to pay off their reſpective balances to ſaid Mr. *Neil Buchanan*, jun. merchant in *Peterſburg*, and Mr. *John Fiſher*, merchant at *Oſborne*'s.

And alſo thoſe who are indebted to Meſſ. *Andrew Buchanan* and ſon, *David Dalyell* and C°, in their ſtores kept by *Charles Turnbull*, *George Turnbull*, and *Turnbull* and *Buchanan*, are hereby requeſted to pay their balances to Mr. *Duncan Roſe*, merchant in *Brunſwick*.

Theſe Gentlemen have now full power to collect the debts due to the different concerns, and as they are all of very long ſtanding, the debitors can expect no further indulgence. 4 ROBERT BAILLIE.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man qualified to act as BAR-KEEPER, that writes a tolerable good hand, and underſtands ſomething of accounts. Such a one, coming well recommended, will meet with proper encouragement from JOSEPH PULLETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1766.

JULY 1, 1766.

I ACQUAINT the publick that I have ſettled at Mr *Samuel Du Val*'s, in *Henrico* county, where I purpoſe to carry on the FULLING buſineſs in the beſt and cheapeſt manner ever done in this colony, the mill, the dies, &c. being now ready, and in the beſt order; the wool from the neck and ſhoulders is the beſt for the fineſt cloth; all woollen cloth ſhould be wove at leaſt 5 quarters wide. Cloth will be milled, &c. from fourpence to one ſhilling and ſixpence per yard. All thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom, if they will ſend their cloth to the mill to *Rocket*'s landing, or to *Weſtham*, it ſhall be received, and milled, &c. in the neateſt manner, and with the greateſt deſpatch, and their directions moſt punctually obſerved and followed, by the publick's

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
MATHEW DICK.

NORFOLK, *July* 1, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony for five or ſix months. In the mean time, thoſe perſons who have accounts to ſettle with him are deſired to apply to Mr. *John Taylor*, junior, in *Norfolk*; and thoſe who have accounts to ſettle with the ſubſcriber and company are deſired to apply to Mr. *Baſſet Moſely*, and ſaid *John Taylor*.

LEWIS HANSFORD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* October *next, (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) altogether, or in parcels*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Orange* county, containing 1120 acres; there are pretty good buildings on the plantation, and a very good apple orchard. Alſo the ſtock of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, and other commodities. The terms will be agreed upon at the day of ſale. 13

On Tueſday *the 7th of* October *will be SOLD to the higheſt bidders, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Cheſterfield *county*,

THIRTY choice SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; among which are ſeveral TRADESMEN. The purchaſers will be allowed two years credit, or longer if required, giving bond and good ſecurity.

N. B. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

PRINCE GEORGE, JUNE 23, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Saturday* laſt, a convict man named RICHARD DAVIS, by trade a watch and clock mender, an *Engliſhman* born, ſpeaks thick, of a ſwarthy complexion, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when he went away a Bath beaver coat of a dark colour, with a cape, and bound round with binding, a light blue ſhag veſt, a pair of light coloured drab breeches, an old double breaſted red flannel jacket with black ſpots, petticoat ſkirts, and bound round with ferret, and a green apron of frize. I have ſome reaſon to believe he is gone to *Rappahannock* in a ſchooner which went down the river at the time he was miſſing. All ſhip maſters and others are deſired not to harbour, or employ him, at their peril. Whoever apprehends the ſaid convict, ſo that he may be brought to me at *Blandford*, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, beſides what the law allows.

EDWARD HILL.

N. B. I deſire he may be ſearched, as I expect he may have robbed me of ſome ſilver work and tools, which I have miſſed ſince his elopement.

E. HILL.

To be SOLD, THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, on the Weſtern Branch, about 9 miles from *Norfolk* town, containing 250 acres more or leſs, about 60 or 70 acres cleared land, and about 25 acres of good marſh, with a large dwelling-houſe 40 by 20 feet, and a good kitchen, both with brick chimnies, a quarter, ſmoke-houſe, dairy, barns, and ſundry other houſes, an orchard with 250 good apple trees, whereon is a TIDE MILL that can grind from 6 to 8000 buſhels of grain in a year with one pair of ſtones, and has water enough to carry two pair, a good landing to the mill, and ſeveral parts of the plantation have a plenty of oak and pine timber on it; the land is good for any grain, and great part very rich; it is contiguous to the main country road from *Suffolk* to *Norfolk*, and from *Carolina*, and convenient for the *Carolina* drovers to kill beef and pork at, having fine paſturage; great profits may be made by brick and firewood to *Norfolk*, which the ſaid land has great plenty of, and is very convenient to water. Alſo to be ſold ſundry houſehold GOODS, STOCK, &c. Any perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to apply at any time before then, as it will not be engaged before that time. In caſe of my abſence from home, they are deſired to apply to *Joſeph Calvert* at *Norfolk*. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, for part of the purchaſe money,

by JOHN HOLLOWELL.

N. B. The within to be ſold at private ſale, any time before the 18th of *July*; if not ſold, which the publick will have notice of in the Gazette of that date, it will be ſold at publick ſale on the 28th of ſaid month, and not before, either at publick or private ſale.

Two hundred pounds caſh to be paid at the ſale of the ſaid lands; the remainder in *December*, or longer for part, at *Williamſburg*.

TAKEN up, on *Shenando*, a bay horſe, about 6 or 7 years old, about 13 hands high, has a hollow back, a long tail, his far hind foot white, and trots and paces; poſted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

JOHN HALL.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a dark gray horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſhort ſprig tail and long mane hanging on the off ſide, and branded on the near buttock □, with a daſh through the middle of it; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

WILLIAM PAGE.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a cheſtnut coloured roan mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, marked with a ſmall half crop in each ear, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 31. 5 s.

MARY CARTER.

JORDAN's, JUNE 20, 1766.

BEING informed it was reported at the laſt court of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, where an indiſpoſition prevented my attendance, that I had declined ſtanding for the Speaker's chair at the next Aſſembly, I hope my friends will excuſe my taking this method to contradict that report, as I am unable to wait on them in perſon: I have never entertained a thought of giving up my preſent attempt, ſince I firſt offered myſelf a candidate. I acknowledge it to be my opinion that the Treaſury ought to be put upon a new eſtabliſhment, and not united to the chair, as it has been heretofore: This opinion I have frequently declared, and from hence perhaps it may be that this report has taken its riſe, for I am unwilling to believe any Gentleman would propagate it on purpoſe to do me an injury; but as it is entirely groundleſs, I hope the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes will give no credit to it, and that I ſhall receive their favours at the next election of a Speaker, which will lay a laſting obligation on me.

RICHARD BLAND.

STAFFORD, JUNE 16, 1766.

IMPORTED laſt ſummer in the *Talbot*, Captain *John M'Laurin*, a caſe and bundle marked I M, No. 1. 2. containing a piece of ſheeting, and 60 corn bags marked I M, and numbered 1 to 60. I have not yet been able to diſcover where they were landed. The ſhip called at *Urbanna* to unliver ſome goods, and proceeded to *Maryland* to load there. I ſhall be much obliged to any perſon who can give me any information of them.

JOHN MERCER.

JUNE 21, 1766.

JUST arrived in *James* river, from *Africa*, the ſhip *Apollo*, Capt. *Elias Glover*, with about two hundred choice healthy *Windward* and *Gold Coaſt* ſlaves; the ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Monday* the 7th of *July* next, and continue until all are ſold. THOMAS TABB.

WILLIAM BOLDEN.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

WHEREAS *William Cole* the elder, by his laſt will and teſtament, deviſed ſeveral ſpecifick and pecuniary legacies to his youngeſt children, and then bequeathed all the reſt and reſidue of his eſtate to his eldeſt ſon *William Cole*, on condition he would pay and ſatisfy the ſaid pecuniary legacies, which has not been done; and the ſaid eſtate, conſiſting in ſlaves, which the ſaid *William Cole* now has in poſſeſſion: This is therefore to give notice to all to whom it may concern, that they may not purchaſe or take a mortgage of the ſaid ſlaves, as the ſaid *Cole* has no other right to them than by complying with the condition aforementioned, and until that be done the guardians of the younger children, together with the executors of the ſaid *William Cole* the elder, will diſpute the validity of any ſale, or other encumbrance, the ſaid ſlaves may be laid under by the ſaid *William Cole* the younger.

JOHN MINGE.
PHIL. EDMONDSON.
WILLIAM ACRILL.

To be SOLD, *at* NORFOLK,

A SHIP on the STOCKS,

of the following dimenſions, viz. Sixty three feet keel, twenty three feet beam, nine feet eight inches hold, and four feet four inches between decks; together with the rigging, ſails, cables, anchors, &c. provided for her. She will be completely finiſhed, and ready to launch by the 20th of next month. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhow the ſhip and materials.

4l THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

JUNE 25, 1766.

KING WILLIAM, JUNE 27, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Saturday* the 21ſt of this month, a Negro man ſlave named POPE; he formerly waited on Mr. *Jerman Baker*, and afterwards on Mr. *James Clark*, who ſold him to me. He is a likely fellow, of a very dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and had on when he went away a pair of old blue breeches, and a ſhort brown linen jacket; I do not know whether he carried any other clothes with him or not. I am apprehenſive he will attempt to make his eſcape out of the colony in ſome veſſel, therefore all maſters are deſired to take notice of the ſame. I will give a reward of five pounds to any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid fellow, ſo that I may get him again, in *King William* county; if out of the colony, to be paid in proportion to the trouble.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Rhodes*'s ordinary, in *James City*, a middle ſized white horſe, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, one of his fore legs has been cut very much with a rope, which cauſes the hair to ſtand the wrong way, but no brand perceivable. Whoever contrives the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 10s. reward.

2 SARAH DYER.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, near *Williamſburg*, a dark bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, and branded on the near buttock with a dot; poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. The owner may have him of me, paying the charge of this advertiſement.

FREDERICK BRYAN.

N. B. The above horſe was formerly the property of Capt. *Robert B. Armiſtead*.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a bay roan horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock with a fleſhfork; alſo a black filly, with a blaze in her face, and branded on the near buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. each.

‖ JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a bay mare, about 11 years old, about 13 hands high, with gray hairs all over her body, has a wall eye, her hind feet white, and trots; alſo a bay colt, that ſucks the ſaid mare, about 12 hands high, paces naturally, and has a ſmall ſtar; poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 4l. 10s. and the colt to 3 l.

‖ JOHN ANDERSON.

For BRISTOL,

THE ſhip RIALTO,

DAVID MERIWETHER maſter, now lying at *Danſie*'s wharf; one half of her lading being engaged, and as ſhe is under charter, ſhe will ſail in *Auguſt* at furtheſt. For freight, or paſſage, apply to Mr. *Thomas Thomas* or Mr. *George Thomas* in *Hanover*, or to the ſaid maſter.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 135 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them.

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD,

Three hundred acres

of well timbered level LAND, in CAROLINE county, about three miles from *Mantabick* church, and on the main road. Likewiſe about 200l. ſterling value of *European* and *India* GOODS. For terms apply to

DUNCAN GRAHAM.

On Tueſday *the* 15*th of* July *will be ſold at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr.* THOMAS READ ROOTES, *deceaſed, in* King *and* Queen *county*,

THE houſe and land, with 100 acres of marſh oppoſite to the houſe, in *King William* county; alſo all the houſehold goods, kitchen furniture, plate, and ſome ſtore goods, ſtocks, two flats, a ſingle and double chair, *&c.* And on the 4th *Thurſday* of the ſame month will be ſold, at the *Rocky Ridge*, about 40 choice SLAVES, chiefly *Virginia* born, among which are two good carpenters, a cook, and ſeveral houſe ſervants. Credit will be allowed for one half of the money until the 25th of *October* next, and for the remainder until the 25th of *April* following, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to the executors of *Thomas Read Rootes*, and the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. 4

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, on* Wedneſday *the* 30*th of* July *next, at* Flower de Hundred, *in* Prince George *county*,

THE eſtate of Mr. JOHN HOOD, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, conſiſting of LAND, SLAVES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a valuable library of inſtructing and entertaining BOOKS, of the beſt editions, and in good caſe. There are on *James* river, between *Flower de Hundred* and *Ward*'s creek, 209 acres, with valuable improvements, well accommodated for a merchant, which being the place on which Mr. *Hood* lived, and well known to moſt trading Gentlemen in the colony, needs no particular deſcription; 75 acres, about a mile diſtant from the former, with a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and ſhop; 400 acres, about 8 miles from *Flower de Hundred*, and is well timbered with white oak and pine; and 400 acres on *Hatcher*'s run, in *Dinwiddie* county. The ſlaves are two men, three women, two girls, and a boy. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and ſecurity.——The following books were lent by Mr. *Hood*, *viz.* Sir Charles Grandiſon, 7 vols. Smollett's Hiſtory of England, 4 vols. 4to. The Lives of the Roman Empreſſes. Mollier's Plays, French and Engliſh. It is requeſted that the Gentlemen who borrowed theſe books will contrive them before the day of ſale to Mr. *James Belſches*, merchant, near *Cabin Point*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Suſſex* county.

WILLIAM WILLIE.

Thoſe who have any demands upon the eſtate are deſired to let them be known to me, or the above named Mr. *Belſches*; and thoſe who are indebted will it is hoped be pleaſed to pay, without further notice.

COMMITTED to the publick gaol in *Williamſburg*, a Negro fellow named JAMES, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, cotton waiſtcoat, light cloth breeches, has five gaſhes of his country mark on each cheek, ſays that he was ſold about ſix years ago by Col. HUNTER, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman, and came laſt from *Philadelphia*. The owner may have him, on paying charges, of

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

TAKEN up, in *Charles City*, a bay mare, two years old, paces naturally, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

‖ BRAZURE WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black cow, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear; alſo a red yearling, marked with an under-keel in the right ear, and crop in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

‖ WILLIAM SMITH.

RUN away, on *Thurſday* the 19th day of *December* laſt, a Negro man named PHIL; he is a ſtrong likely young fellow. I purchaſed him of Mr. *Mann Page* laſt *November*, and I have been informed he is lurking about ſome of Mr. *Page*'s plantations in *Glouceſter*, or a plantation of Mr. *Fox*'s, where he has a wife. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Negro, and convey him to *Bremo*, in *Henrico* county, ſhall receive 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

Tf BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in *Warwick*, a dark bay horſe, branded on the near buttock very dull, not to be perceived at any diſtance, his fore and hind feet on the off ſide white as high as the footlock, a ſmall white ſpot on his off flank, a ſmall ſaddle ſpot with white hairs on each ſide of his back, a few white hairs on his rump, paces well when rode, trots when looſe, has very good courage, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod before, and has been lately trimmed about the legs and ears. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 50s. reward; if ſtolen, 10l. on conviction of the thief.

4 WALTER BUCHANAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Warwick*, the 27th of *May* laſt, a large likely bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod before, carries his head very high, paces remarkably well, and was in very good order. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at *Warwick*, or gives information where I may get him again, ſhall have 50s. reward; and if ſtolen, for apprehending the thief, and bringing him to juſtice, 10l.

4 ROBERT DONALD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Richmond*, on JAMES river, about the firſt of *May* laſt, a Negro fellow named QUAMONY, appears to be old, his head and beard almoſt white, ſpeaks very bad *Engliſh*, and is remarkably thin; he probably ſtays in the lower end of *Nanſemond* or *Norfolk* counties. Whoever brings, or ſends him to me, ſhall have 20s. reward.

4 ROBERT BROWN.

HANOVER, *March* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro fellow named JOSEE, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, has a ſour ill natured countenance, and pretends to be a *Spaniard*, by his account born at *Comana*; he carried clothes with him which were new laſt fall, alſo ſome other old clothes; he has been uſed to go by water, and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, in order to eſcape. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 5l. if taken within the colony, and if out of it 10l. Tf GEORGE THOMAS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *October* 1762, a Mulatto woman named VIOLET, about 30 years of age, of a middle ſtature, was born at *Princetown*, in the province of *New Jerſey*, very active, and pretends to be a free woman; ſhe has ſince been ſeen in company with one *James Lock*, ſomewhere upon the *Suſquehanna*, and by information was afterwards, in the year 1764, taken up, and committed to the gaol of *Frederick* town in *Maryland*, on ſuſpicion of her being run away, from whence ſhe is ſaid to have made her eſcape; ſhe then acknowledged that ſhe had belonged to the ſubſcriber, but being impoſed upon by being ſold a ſlave for life, run away, which is only an invention of her's, for ſhe was born a ſlave, and as ſuch was ſold to the ſubſcriber by the executors of her former maſter, one *Edward Bonnell*, late of *Freehold* in the county of *Monmouth*, and province aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the ſum of 90l. proc. money. She is now ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, or *North Carolina*; ſhe is cunning and artful, and very probably may have changed her name, and will make her eſcape, if taken, unleſs great care is taken to ſecure her. Whoever ſhall take her up, and ſecure her in any gaol or priſon in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North Carolina*, or elſewhere, ſo that ſhe can be brought home, or ſold there, ſhall have the above reward paid to them by the Printer hereof, or ſubſcriber.

13 PHILIP KEARNY.

PERTH AMBOY, in *New Jerſey*, *March* 16, 1766.

To be SOLD,

THE following tracts of land,

viz. One tract on which *Amherſt* court-houſe ſtands, containing 1600 acres; another tract containing 3556 acres, lying on *Horſley*'s creek; alſo one other tract containing 1[illegible] acres, on *Harris*'s creek, in the ſaid county: The land will be laid off in lots, as may ſuit the purchaſers. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Caroline*, or to *Zachariah Taliaferro*, near *Amherſt* court-houſe, who will ſhow the land.

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX.

To be SOLD,

At the MARLBOROUGH BREWERY,

STRONG BEER and PORTER at 18d. and ALE at 1s. the gallon, *Virginia* currency, in caſk, equal in goodneſs to any that can be imported from any part of the world, as nothing but the genuine beſt MALT and HOPS will be uſed, without any mixture or ſubſtitute whatſoever; which, if the many treaties of brewing publiſhed in *Great Britain* did not mention to be frequently uſed there, the experience of thoſe who have drunk thoſe liquors imported from thence would point out to be the caſe, from their pernicious effects.

The ſevere treatment we have lately received from our Mother Country, would, I ſhould think, be ſufficient to recommend my undertaking (though I ſhould not be able to come up to the *Engliſh* ſtandard, which I do not queſtion conſtantly to do) yet, as I am ſatisfied that the goodneſs of every commodity is its beſt recommendation, I principally rely upon that for my ſucceſs; and my own intereſt, having expended near 8000l. to bring my brewery to its preſent ſtate, is the beſt ſecurity I can give the publick to aſſure them of the beſt uſage, without which ſuch an undertaking cannot be ſupported with credit.

The caſks to be paid for at the rate of 4s. for barrels, 5s. for thoſe between 40 and 50 gallons, and a penny the gallon for all above 50 gallons; but if they are returned in good order, and ſweet, by having been well ſcalded as ſoon as emptied, the price of them ſhall be returned, or diſcounted.

Any perſon who ſends bottles and corks may have them carefully filled and corked with beer or porter at 6s. or with ale at 4s. the dozen. I expect, in a little time, to have a conſtant ſupply of bottles and corks; and if I meet the encouragement I hope for, propoſe ſetting up a glaſs-houſe for making bottles, and to provide proper veſſels to deliver to ſuch cuſtomers as favour me with their orders ſuch liquors as they direct, at the ſeveral landings they deſire, being determined to give all the ſatisfaction in the power of

Their moſt humble ſervant,

13 JOHN MERCER.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.